FOREIGN NEWS.

Vol. 13,312.

LEADING TOPICS AT MANY POINTS. ENGLAND, IRELAND AND THE CONSPIRATORS-LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE-THE AFFIRMATION BILL.

Further revelations in regard to the dynamite conspiracies were made in London yesterday, a Police Inspector being the principal witness. Mr. Harrington, M. P., in a speech severely denounced English judicial methods. A Government measure for the relief of distress in Ireland is proposed. Several arrests have been made in County Clare. Sixteen lives have been lost by a fire in Warsaw. The Affirmation bill was debated in the House of Commons. A universal chess tournament was begun

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS WHAT BERNARD GALLAGHER TOLD A POLICE INSPEC-

TOR-TWO MEN IN CORK RELEASED. LONDON, April 26.—The seven prisoners—Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Dalton, Ansburgh, Wilson and Curtin-who are charged with treason-felony in connection with the unlawful use of explosives, were again arraigned for examination in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Inspector Boyd, of the Glasgow police, testified that Bernard Gallagher, when arrested in Glasgow, said he was in America at the time the explosion in that city, with which he was charged, occurred. He said he came to England on the steamer Catalonia on February 9 under the name of Campbell. Mr. Boyd said that Bernard informed the authorities in the early part of this month that he wished to give information.

Inspector Boyd said that Gallagher told him he was accompanied in the Catalonia by a person named Coleman. Bernard returned to New-York by the Germanic, but he was again sent to England almost immediately by his brother, who instructed him to tell Curtin to go to London. Bernard was accompanied on both voyages by a man whose name was something like Oxford. This person belonged to the dynamite school and went to London. Gallagher had heard his brother say that good work was not done by this school, but by the Irish conspirators. Bernard stated that another brother, named Daniel, returned to New-York in the Germanic because they did not believe in doing what Curtin wished to have done. Boyd stated that Bernard, when in custody at Glasgow, offered to go to London in the service of the police and induce his brother to tell everything he knew, and said that he (Bernard) would identify all the conspirators. He said there were a number of rich men in the dynamite school in New-York and that O'Donovan Rossa was connected with one of the schools. The latter statement, the Inspector said, was made casually, Bernard stated that Whitehead was about the first of the conspirators to come to England. He knew all of the conspirators, having seen them in Brooklyn. There were about thirty of them.

Bernard seemed to be much annoyed and excited at the exposure by Inspector Boyd of his attempt to turn informer and several times corrected points of detail in the inspector's testimony.

A clerk employed at the American Exchange testified that Dr. Gallagher had called at the Exchange and had inquired for letters addressed to Mr. "Galer" and showed the utmost anxiety to gain possession of them. The witness thought that Ansburgh was with him, passing under the name of Gaier, for the purpose of procuring the letters. A druggist of Birmingham testified that Whitehead, A druggist of Birmingham testified that Whitehead, who was arrested in that city, had bought at his store 160 pounds of nitric acid, 390 pounds of sulphuric acid and 50 pounds of glycerine. On being cross-examined by counsel for the defence the witness said that Whitehead was apparently only stocking his shop with acids used by various manufacturers. Another druggist testified that Whitehead bought from him 200 pounds of glycerine. He said Whitehead also purchased from another firm 1.543 pounds of nitric acid and 3,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, paying for them in cash. Whitehead said he wished acids of the usual strength. The hearing was then adjourned till Thursday next.

next.

Carmody and Morgan, two of the men arrested in Cork on a charge of being connected with the dynamite conspiracy, have been discharged from custody. All the other men arrested here have been sent to Liverpool, where they will be tried on that charge. ENGLISH JUDICIAL METHODS CONDEMNED.

DUBLIN, April 26 .- Mr. Harrington, M. P., in his speech at the meeting of the National League here yesterday, charged the police with intimidating the peo ple for the purpose of preventing them from joining the League and subscribing to the testimonial to Mr. Parnell. He said that many men had been lying in prison for weeks, and some for a year, without being brought to trial before their friends, the public and the press. They were tried by hole and corner inquiries. Their friends were unable to offer ony evidence to extricate them. One informer was sufficient for the Government, no matter how many persons could prove the innocence of the accused man. The latter was never brought face with the informer. He was even daily tempted with offers of freedom, money or bribes of whiskey to induce him to swear away the liberties of his fellow-men (cries of shame ! shame !). Mr. Harrington said he could prove that such overtures had been made to several men in Galway Jail by detectives who had tried to induce them to swear away the liberties of men not in custody. It was necessary, he said in conclusion, to resist the efforts which are being made to crush Irish liberty and public opinion.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Har rington, member for Westmeath, gave notice that he would offer a motion to the effect that the execution in Ireland of Myles Joyce, one of the alleged assassins of the Joyce family, was a judicial mur-

der.

Mr. O'Dounell, member for Dungarvan, gave notice that he would move that the system pursued in reference to jurors in the trials at Dublin was calculated to bring the jury system into disrespect.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDER TRIALS. DUBLIN, April 26. - The trial of Michael Fagan, charged with the murder of Mr. Burke, was resumed to-day. Joseph Smith, the informer, testified that Edward McCaffrey was in Phonix Park on the evening of May 6. James Carey, however, said that he did not see McCaffrey there on that evening. Counsel for the defence regard the conflict between the two statements as important. The prosecution closed its case and the case for the defence was opened. An attempt will be made to prove an

Ten of the jurors on the second trial of Timothy Kelly were in favor of returning a verdict aginst the prisoner of guilty as charged in the indictment. Kelly will be again placed on trial on Monday next. If the jury do not agree on a verdict then, he will be tried again.

RELIEF FOR IRISH DISTRESS. LONDON, April 26.—The motion of Mr. Trevelyan Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons to-day, for leave to introduce a bill making temporary provission for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, was carried by a vote of 124 to 9.

DUBLIN, April 26 .- It is understood that Archbishop Croke has been summoned to Rome to con-sult with the Pope in regard to the state of Ireland. ARRESTS IN COUNTY CLARE. DUBLIN, April 26.-James Verlon, James Ryan and Patrick Murphy have been arrested in the Cru-

cheen district, County Clare, in connection with the alleged conspiracy to murder by Invincibles in that district, for which several other men were recently taken into enstedy.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST AT A FIRE. WARSAW, April 26 .- A fire occurred to-day in a cabinetmaker's workshop. Sixteen of the work-men were burned to death.

DERATING THE AFFIRMATION BILL LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Gladstone warmly supported the Affirmation bill. He considered that the

Bradlaugh controversy should be brought to a close. The Right Henorable Edward Gibson, Conservative, spoke in opposition to the bill. The debate, on motion of Lord Randolph Churchill, was adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech asked what had the Liberals or the Government to gain by the struggle. Did the opposition suppose that in every case of a contested election he did not know that the Liberals lost votes and the Tories gained them? The Liberals had suffered on this account as they had previously done on the question of Catholic emancipation and the admission of Jews to seats in Parliament. Yet he hoped the Liberals would not be deterred by temporary losses from walking in the path of equity and justice.

CHESS PLAYERS COMPETING IN LONDON. London, April 26.-The Universal Chess Cournament began here to-day. The prizes amount in value to \$5,000. The following players will compete Messrs. Zukertort, Steinitz, Skipworth, Noa, Blackburne,

Rosenthal, Winawer, Bird, Mortimer, Tzehigorin. Eug-lisch, Sillman, Mason and Mackenzie. The last three are Americans. This afternoon Zukertort beat Tzchigorin, and a game between Blackburne and Sillman was drawn.
In the evening Steinitz beat Winzwer, Skipworth defeated Mortimer, Englisch won a game from Noa, and Mason beat Mackenzie. A game between Rosenthal and Bird was drawn.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TONQUIN. Paris, April 26 .- In the Chamber of Deputies Charles Brun, Minister of Marine, submitted a bill pro-viding for an appropriation of 5,000,000 france for the Tonquin Expedition.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

LONDON, April 26. - The North German Joyds steamer Habsburg, which left New-York on

Lloyds steamer Habsburg, which left New-York on April 7 for Southampton and Bremen, was spoken on the 17th inst in latitude 48, longitude 23, with her shaft broken. [The report of the arrival of this vessel at Southampton on the 19th inst, was erroneous.]

The British bark Forest, Captain Cunningham, from Baltimore March 20, arrived at Londonderry to-day, badly damaged. She lost two men.

HALIFAX. N. S., April 26.—A telegram from Liverpool N. S., states that the steamer Valetta, which went aslore on Black Rock yesterday, struck at 4 o'clock in a heavy snow storm. Her starboard side was broken in and her pilot house and saloon were carried away. She will be a complete wreck. The steamer's crew were saved by great exertions from the people from the shore, and are expected at Liverpool to-night.

THE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CATTLE. LONDON, April 26.-Lord Carlingford, Lord President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, esterday received a deputation headed by the Duke of Richmond which came to confer with him on the subject of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. Lord Carlingford, in addressing the deputation, said it practically asked for the general prohibition of the landing of live stock in England. The Department was prepared to use its powers only where need existed. The assertion made in America that the disease was practically non-existent there might, he said, be incorrect, but generally speaking there was very little of the disease in that coun-try, especially in the West.

THE ENGLISH RACING SEASON.

London, April 26 .- In the race for the Second Cambridge Bienniai Stakes for three-year-olds, at the Newmarket Spring Meeting to-day, Mr. Lorillard's bay colt Massasoit had a walk-over, no other horses ap-

The following is a use of the Food States and the following is a use of the One Thousand Gumeas Stakes, to be run at Newmarket to-morrow: Locd Faimouth's Britomartis (Archer); the Duke of Hamilton's Consuelo (Watts); Lord Rosesbery's Ettarre (Cannon); C. J. Lefeyre's Hauteur (Forlham); M. Dawsen's Lady Brooke (Osborne); Sir J. D. Astley's Lovely (Wood), and Count F. de Lagrange's Malibran (Huxtable).

PANAMA, April 17 .- The change of feeling n Chili toward Bolivia since the strong adhesion of the ast named Republic to her treaty of alliance with Peru is made evident by a decree issued by the Government at Santiago on the 24th of last month. By this decree it was ordered that from June 1 next the custom house at Arica shall be subject to the tariff ruling in Chill, with

some modifications. Senor Garcia Calderon has appealed to the Supreme Court of Chili against an attempt being made legally to compel him to give evidence in Chili in the trial respecting the fraudulent issue of bank notes in Peru.

Numbers of people are busily engaged gathering india rubber on the borders of the Beni River, Bolivia Whole families have left Santa Cruz for the rubber re gions, and capitalists have taken with there hundreds of laborers. On the banks of the Renez River the savages killed twelve Brazilians who were engaged in collecting gum.

Bollvian papers are furiously attacking the Government for having remitted money to Montero, in order to sustain him in power.

Peace ideas are making progress in Peru. Six priests have been arrested in Arequipa for having

old the jewels and plate belonging to the San Pablo convent in that city.

A yellow fever scare prevails at Lima and Callao. The

Chilians are adopting every known precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

The revolution is not yet over in Ecuador. Veintemilia sent his terms for a general surrender to the revolution-ary party represented by General Sarasti, at Bahahoyes, but the latter refused to agree to them and made other propositions, with what result remains unknown. On March 27, at 8:35 p. m., a loud rumbling noise was

heard in Iquique, and was immediately followed by a slight earthquake shock. A slight shock was felt at Andes, Chill, at 11:23 p. m. on March 7, and one was Andes, Chill, at 11:23 p. m. on March 7, and one as also felt at Coplapo. Chill, on the 8th uit, at 3:10 p. m. The earthquake reported from Panama on March 8 was almost universally felt throughout Colombia. Throughout the whole State of Antioquia it did some damage. Medellin, the capital, did not suffer much. Considerable alarm was caused and the walls of the cathedrai were injured. In the town of Antioquia the fagure of the cathedrai was thrown out of plumb, many of its columns were thrown down, and all the houses suffered more or less. In Yarumai the prison and thirty-five houses were completely destroyed. A large island at the mouth of the Atrate, surveyed by the United States steamer Firebrand in 1862, is reported to have entirely disappeared.

The report is denied that Mr. Spaiding, of Loskport, N. Y., had made a contract to build seven miles of the Panama Canal for \$7,900,000.

A new Ministry for Nicuragus has been formed.

The wife of General Joaquin Zavaia, ex-President of the Republic, died in Granada on March 21.

President Stot has resigned the Presidency at Honduras, but Congress refused to accept his resignation. He will visit the United States.

Costa Rica has withdrawn from her promise to send delegates to a Federai Congress. also felt at Coptapo, Chili, on the 8th uit., at 3:10 p. m.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, April 26.—General Von Moltke is ill, but his lekness is not considered to be of a serious nature. LONDON, April 26 .- A dispatch to The Daily News from Khartoum states that the enemy has attacked Durme, but was repulsed. Hicks Pacha intends to attack the enemy by water and Soliman Pacha and Major Golbsurn are trying to attack bim by land.

Naples. April 26.-The Fabre Line steamer Alesia, Captain Vellat, sailed hence yesterday for New-York, having on board 1,025 emigrants.

Panis, April 26.-M. Cazot has been installed as First President of the Court of Cassation. PARIS, April 26.-M. Duclere, ex-Prime Minister, is

WARSAW, April 26 .- A strike of factory hands has occurred in the city of Zyrardow, in the Government of Warsaw. The troops sent to arrest the leaders were stoned by the strikers, and were finally forced to use their firearms. Two of the workmen were killed, and five others severely wounded.

LONDON, April 26.-The Times says that Lord Dufferin on his return to Constantinople from Egypt will be instructed to remonstrate strongly with the Porte in regard to the condition of affairs in Armenia. It says many diplomats believe that if the condition of that country is not improved Russia, after the coronation of the Czar, may interpose forcibly to bring about an im-provement.

MADRID, April 26 .- General Martinez Campos, Minister of War, has withdrawn his resignation, which be offered yesterday in consequence of the action of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in adopting a resolution to reduce the increased expenditures proposed by him. The crisis in the Cabinet is thus averted temporarily, but it is reported that General Campos is resolved to maintain the estimates for his

JUDGES IMPRISONED FOR CONTEMPT.

Sr. Louis, April 26 .- In the United States Circuit Court, Jefferson City, James W. Harrison, Pre-siding Justice, and J. A. Lockhart and J. A. Prather, Associate Judges, of the Lafayette County Court, were ordered to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey a pandate of the United States Court directing them to levy a special tax of \$2,000 to pay an instalment on the judgment obtained in a suit upon the county bonds. The county offered to compromise the bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, at which rate \$1,700,000 of its bonded debt had already been compromised; but the holder of the judgment refused to take less than 100 cents. The Court

ordered the judges to be confined in the jail until they obey its mandate.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

RAPID TRANSIT AND BROOKLYN POLITICS. Andrew R. Culver, of Brooklyn, is disgusted with the failure of his efforts to provide that city with rapid transit. His plan, which provided for payment to property owners for all property taken, was opposed in the courts, and the court of last resort has just decided

the case against him. Mr. Culver was anxious to build an elevated road connecting his Coney Island road
-known as the Prospect Park and Coney Island road
-with the ferries and the East River Bridge, but it also provided for roads in other directions. He says he will make no further efforts to oblige the public, but those who know the restiess nature of Mr. Culver insist that ne will renew his scheme in some form which will enable him to find a terminus for his Coney Island road at the Bridge instead of at Greenwood Cemetery, as now. Mr Culver was the first to discover the value of Coney Islaud, and to furnish Brooklyn with rapid transit to that place. His road is one of the few which have made

The advocates of the extension of Fiatbush-ave. have not abandoned hope of the success of the scheme. In the event of failure, it is understood that a scheme for widening Washington-st. from the Bridge to the City Hall, where it intersects Fulton, will be urged. This scheme contemplates the demolition of the entire block on the north templates the demolition of the entire block on the north side of the City Hall, and the making of a broad plaza there; also the construction of an elevated railroad through Washington-st, and through Fulton-st, from the City Hall to Flatbush-ave, and thence to Atlantic-ave. It is generally thought that the opposition to such a road by the property owners along this part of Fulton-st, would not be very great, but Nathan Comstock, one of the original Rapid Transit Commissioners, says that the opposition of these owners to the first scheme was particularly strong.

of these owners to the first scheme was particularly strong.

The rapid transit and the Flatbush-ave, extension schemes are likely to become jointly a serious political issue in Brooklyn's next local election. The latter project is said by Mayor Low's enemies to be put forward in the interest of Mayor Low's enemies to the city generally, and those Democrats who approve and advocate it are commonly known now as "eath Low Democrats." The Brooklyn Engle supports the project, and is an outspoken admirer of Mayor Low, and equally outspoken in opposition to McLaughlin and ex Mayor Howell, who is anxious to run against Low this fail. As the old Democrats—followers of McLaughlin and Howell—have no organ, it is in contemplation to start a penny daily in that interest.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER INTERESTS.

The general managers of the trunk lines of the Western railroads were in conference at the Windsor Hotel yesterday over various subjects affecting the freight agreements. Detail changes were made n the lumber rates and the difference maintained be tween the rates on ore and those on buillion. The principal topic of discussion was a change in the basis on which east-bound freight rates are fixed, as affecting the roads that lead to the lake ports. All east-bound rates are now arranged on a scale of percentages based upon an arbitrary rate established between Chicago and New made; the rate from an interior place is then made by finding the percentage, on a mileage basis, of the through rate from Chicago and adding to it the amount of the first arbitrary reduction the amount of the first arbitrary reduction from the arbitrary Chicago rate. It is asserted by the Southwestern roads that this plan discriminates against them in favor of the lines that lead more directly to a connection with the trank lines. Under its workings, they say, shipments leave the railroad at ports on the lakes which might otherwise be carried further by rail. The present plan mainly affects the roads that lead to Toledo, Cleveland and Detroit. A change is specially sought which will prevent any enjoyment of advantage by any one of these piaces over the others. The question was finally referred to a committee for future action. The consideration of the recent rate-cutting at the West did not come up yesterday. It probably will be presented by the Pennsylvania road to-day, when the freignt meeting will consider the committee report on the rate percentages to lake ports.

will consider the committee report on the rate percent-ages to lake ports.

The general passenger agents continued their discus-sions of the contract that will govern the next year's business of the roads. Agreement was reached on some of the details, but the entire subject was referred for ac-tion by the general managers to-day.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. Unfavorable statements concerning the finanal condition of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company have been published in Boston recently t was said that the road was not earning its fixe charges, and that foreclosure proceedings were immient. The resident directors in the city pronounced these statements false but admitted that the earnings had not incressed as they had expected. General James H. Wilson, president of the company, was in New-York yes-

terday. He said last evening: "The only possible foundation for the statements is less than for the corresponding months last year. The returns for March have not yet been made up, but I presume that the earnings for the quarter may be \$150,000 less. The winter in New England was severe, and although the through business was larger the local husiness fell off heavily. The summer months are always our best season, and one or two good months will easily make good the deficiency. There is not the slightest danger of backruptey. The road is in much better condition physically and financially than it was last year at the same time. The work of double-tracking the line to Hartford is going on but slowly, because the necessity for keeping the line open for traffic is a considerable hindrance." turns for March have not yet been made up, but I presume

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. HARRISBURG, Penn., April 26.-The Ratiroad bill renewing the restrictions limiting the amount of capital

RICHMOND, Va., April 26 .- The announcement of the decision in the Baltimore and Ohlo Raliroadcase, on a motion for an injunction to restrain the State Tax Col-tector from selling the property of the road, has been withheld until May 14.

CHICAGO, April 26.-The officials of the Northwestern road dony that there is any truth in the rumor telegraphed progress for the consolidation of that rout road the Northern Pacific. from Washington to the effect that negotiations are in

BOSTON, April 26.—The annual report of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad for the year ending December 31 shows the gross earnings to have been \$539,133, the operating expenses \$301,939—net earnings \$237,194, a decrease from last year of \$23,500. The sales of land amounted to \$167,600; total bonds cancelled to April 14, \$310,000.

celled to April 14, \$310,000.

St. Louis, April 26.—A dispatch from Matamoras,
Mexico, says: "It is reported here and at Monterey
that the Palmer-Sullivan syndicate have sold their entire railroad interests in Mexico to a party of English

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for March were \$308,069, expenses \$187,612, net earnings \$120, 457, an increase of \$42,741 as compared with the same month last year. The net earnings for the three months of 1883 show an increase of \$93,848 as compared with the corresponding period last year. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Company held

THE RAILWAY EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO, April 26-A cable dispatch received here to-day from London announces the shipment of seventeen cases of exhibits, including the locomotive Rocket (the first rallway engine built by George Stephenson) for display at the Railway Exposition which will open in this city on May 24. In addition to the main Exposition Building the management has con-structed temporary buildings on the lake front, which, taken together, makes a structure five blocks in length. Among the hovelites will be an electric railway, the first one to be operated in this country.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FOUND DEAD IN A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 26.—Stanislaus Petelon,
a Polich laborer, was last evening found dead at the bottom
of No. 2 hast of the Sosquehanca Coal Company at Nanticoke. His death is a mystery.

coke. His death is a mystery.

A NEW GAS COMPANY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The United Illuminating and Fuel Gas Company of Washington to day flied a certificate of incorporation. The amount of capital stock in placed at \$10,000,000. The trustees named are from Phila delphia, Baltimore and this city.

THE PRUIT CROP IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Dispatches from the fruit-growing regions of southern Illinois say that the late frost did very little damage to the southry south of Carbondale, all the fruit trees being in full bloom, and large crops of all kinds of fruit are expected.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SUNDAY SUNDAY.

of fruit are expected.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL BNION,
PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The fifty-niuth anniversary of the American Bunday-School Union to the be baid at Hartford, Conn., May 20. E. a. Tobey, of Baston, will preside. Addresses are expected from the Rev. Dr. Q. L. Good ell, of St. Louis, the Rev. W. P. Parson, Superintendent of the Southwestern District, and Senator Colonials, at Georgia. BOSTON, April 20.—John L. Sullivan BETTER.

BOSTON, April 20.—John L. Sullivan the pugit has appeared upon the streets, and subsequently look a carriage drive. He says that the local and talagraphed reports as to the serious character of his physical alments have been greatly exaggerated.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

WORK OF ORGANIZING THE CONVENTION. CONGRESSMAN-ELECT FORAN, OF OHIO, MADE PER-MANENT CHAIRMAN-APPOINTMENT OF COMMIT-TEES-ADDRESSES AND BUSINESS OF THE SES-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA. April 26.—It was midday when the convention of the Irish race in America came to order in Horticultural Hall. The Land League Convention yesterday consisted of 447 delegates, and to-day there were added 703 delegates from the other Irish society, and the hall could not afford sitting room for all of them. Looking over the banners and festoons that graced the galleries a vast number of visitors stood all day watching the proceeding with the deepest interest. On the platform were seated the Ladies' League and the mother of Parnell, while Egan, Sheridan, Brennan, a brother of Parnell and a number of Catholic clergymen faced the convention from the wings. It was considered on all hands to be the greatest assembly of Irishmen ever convened in America. For the time the City of Brotherly Love seemed an Irish city. Chestnut-st., from the old Masonic Temple below Eighth-st, to the new City Hall facing Broad-st., was thronged with men and women wearing the green and talking the brogue. Caucuses were held at street crossings and in all the hotels. A crowd stood from 10 in the morning till 9 at night in Broad-st, about the steps of Horticultural Hall eagerly discussing the work being done inside and the programme the Rossa faction might be supposed to have. Every step of the proceedings was discussed in all its bearings.

The scene in the hall during the day reminded people of great political gatherings. Three times during the day the convention broke up into groups, the different States calling their delegates together to appoint committees and to nominate officers. In twenty different places at once chairmen stood on the benches and called the men of their States around them. The scene was witnessed by the ladies from the platform and the strangers in the galleries with great interest. In the convention itself the greatest order prevailed. The real discussion, of course, takes place to-morrow, but there was plenty of opportunity given during the day for ambitious delegates, but they were not taken advantage of.
It was believed by those in the confidence of the leaders that the organization of to-day's convention was agreed upon yesterday, yet speculations as to the personnel of the officers who would preside over the second American Convention of the Irish National League occupied much attention. Mrs. Delia Parnell entered the convention escorted by Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, who introduced her amid tremendous applause as "A greater than the mother of the Gracchi."

ADDRESS OF ALEXANDER SULLIVAN. At 12 o'clock Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, at the request of the Committee of Seven and in pursuance of the official call, called the body to order

the request of the Committee of Seven and in pursuance of the official call, called the body to order and spoke mainly as follows:

The duty of formally opening the proceedings of this convention has been assigned to me by the distinguished gentlement whole may assemble to consider the weither of a wetchedly oppressed, pinudered and misgoverned Farliament which may assemble to consider the weither of a wetchedly oppressed, pinudered and misgoverned as weither of a wetchedly oppressed, pinudered and misgoverned for a wetchedly oppressed, pinudered and misgoverned as the popile; and we are restrained at the same time from the popile; and we are restrained at the same time from the popile is and we are restrained at the same time from the object of the convention of artificial to the policy and we are restrained at the same time from the object of the convention of a proposed to the convention of the convention to-day, the convention of the convention of the convention to-day, the convention of the convention of the convention to-day, the convention of the convention of the convention to-day, the convention of the co

The speech was warmly received. Mr. Mooney then nominated the Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, for temporary chairman and he was elected without a dissenting vote.

Father Dorney said that in zeal he hoped he com pensated for his youth and that he was free to say he would have preferred to be on the floor. He thanked the newspapers for the kindness they had accorded the Irish in their reports of this convention. This was a parliament held by a people who ought to have another method of choosing a parliament. The Irish needed a place in the estimation of the world which had hitherto been denied them. They were here exiled from their fatherland for the highest purposes ever placed by a people. As free men let them take advantage of them all. Let there be cherished a good, hearty, brotherly feeling toward those who differ as to methods. Old Captain Jack Barry started the American Navy here. Let Irishmen here start their ship of state. United throughout all this great land, all would recognize the power of the Irish. He hoped the "two or three little committees" that would be necessary might be proposed at once, and asked that nembers abstain from laying snares for his unwary

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, said that yesterday's experience was sufficient warning to warrant the presentation of certain rules for the government of the convention. These rules regulated the discus sion on debates. Dr. O'Reilly moved the previous question on the adoption of the rules, Several angry protests arose at once. A Chicago man said that the delegates would not stand being gagged. The previous question could not be moved on a resolution by the man who moved that resolution. Mr. Powers, of Chicago, said: "That man [pointing to Dr. O'Reilly] has no right to be We should adopt the rules of every parlia here. mentary convention. We will not be gagged." He moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost on a rising vote. The previous question was then carried. William S. Roach, of Troy; Mr. Brown, of St. Louis; J. J. Hynes, of Buffalo, and William Gleason, of Cleveland, were elected secretaries and a recess was then taken to allow the committeemen to appoint a Committee on Credentials.

The Rev. W. Slattery, of Temora, Australia, and the Rev. John Galler, of Gouldburn, Australia, were accorded the privileges of the floor. Father Slattery said that he was on his way to Ireland, and he said he was the first priest in Australia to come out on the Land League platform. He lived at Temora, a gold field which had sent \$3,700 to Ireland. There was great sympathy with Ireland all through Australia, its people being Trish to the heart's core.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. At five minutes to 7 the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the following report: For permanent chairman, M. A. Foran, of Ohio; secretary, John J. Hynes, and a long list of ssistant secretaries, The report was adopted.

Father Dorney on resigning the chair made a few remarks to the effect that he hoped he had done his duty to the cause of Ireland, but would never again

preside over a convention. He then presented Mr. Foran, Congressman-elect from Ohio. Mr. Foran said that the fact that he came from Ohio was the only reason he could think of why he had been accorded this honor. Many speeches had been made and he was tempted to say there had been speeches enough and it was now time for work. "The signers of the Declaration of Independence in this city 106 years ago were the forefathers of Irishmen," he said. "No less than ten of them were Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. While Irishmen owed much to America, America owed much to Ireland. The gallant Montgomery, who fell on the heights of Abraham. Commodore Barry, General Jackson and perhaps half the whole samy were Irishmen. Irishmen would pay their debt to Ireland without violating their duty to America, but had a right to say that the spirit of our institutions breathes liberty everywhere. They asked for Ireland what Henry Grattan asked, to breathe the air of liberty. The Irishman may be in rags, he shall not be in irons. It is time for union, the unification of every Irish society, perhaps, in the whole world. The genius of the Irish people could be trusted to dictate its policy." Father Dorney then read from the platform the following cable dispatch from Charles Stewart Parnell:

mell:

My presence at the opening of the most representative convention of Irish-American opinion ever assembled being impossible, owing to the necessity of my remaining here to oppose the Criminal Code bill, which reentacts permanently the worst provisions of coercion, and if passed, will leave the constitutional movements at the mercy of the Government, I would ask you to lay my views before the Convention. I would respectfully advise that your platform should be so framed as to enable us to continue to accept help from America, and at the same time avoid affording a pretext to the British Government for entirely suppressing the National movement in Ireland. In this way only can unity of movement be preserved, both in Ireland and America. I have perfect ness, the cause of Ireland will continue to advance, and though persecution rests heavily upon us at present, before many years have passed we shall have achieved those great objects for which through many centuries our race has struggled.

The chairman then ordered the secretary to call

many centuries our race has struggled.

The chairman then ordered the secretary to call the roll in order that the chairman of each State and Territorial delegation might name the member of his delegation agreed on to serve on the Committee on Platform and Organization of the Irish National League. The committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Convention adjourned to allow the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Permanent Organization of the new National League time to frame their reports. The two committees held sessions in the Continental Hotel. The work of the Committee on Organization was to trame a platform for the National League and that of the Committee on Permanent Organization to frame rules for the new League and select a board of officers for the first year.

for the new League and select a board of officers for the first year.

At 11 o'clock the Committees on Platform and Organization of the new National League had been in session two hours, and it was said by leading men in both committees that their deliberations would certainly not be concluded before 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, and probably not until a much later hour. The chief result accomplished by the two conventions so far is the appointment, without serious discord, of committees to evolve the status and conditions on which all Irish societies of this continent may unite. The Land League Convention of yesterday is not yet adjourned, but the results of tomight's committee work will determine whether the committee of seven appointed yesterday by the Land League convention shall pronounce that body adjourned sine die or reconvene it.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL ACCOMPLISH. The Rev. Father Dorney, of Illinois, stated in con

mother. There is much excitement in Chelsea over the matter. The scandal at Claremont, N. H., is of the Stevens High School, and about twenty young women, representing the best families in that town, are implicated. The late Paran Stevens, of New-York, founded the school which bears his name. The trustees of the the school which bears his name. The trustees of the school are now prosecuting a claim against the Stevens estate to secure \$60,000, which they claim was bequestred to the school. The scandal was made public last week and an investigation was set on foot, and positive evidence was secured demonstrating that improper relations had for some time existed between a young man, nineteen years old, who has gone to Culifornia, and at least two young women. The young women have made confessions and have been expelled from the school. Thus far it is known that at least eight young women have been capiled from the school. Thus far it is known that at least eight young the committee of investigation is composed of Herman Hott, Hosea Parker, Dr. Way and Arthur Chase. There are about 100 pupils in the school.

A TURTLE OF IMMENSE PROPORTIONS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 26. - Captain Augustus . G Hall and the crew of the schooner Annie L. Hall vouch for the following: On March 30, while on the Grand Bank, in latitude 40° 10', longitude 33°, they discovered an immense live trunk turtle, which was at first thought to be a vessel bottom up. The schooner passed within twenty-five feet of the monster, and those on board had ample opportunity to estimate its dimen-sions by a comparison with the length of the schooner. The turfle was at least 40 feet long, 30 feet wide and 30 feet from the apex of the back to the bottom of the under shell. The flippers were 20 feet long. It was not deemed advisable to attempt its capture.

EXPLOSION IN A DENTIST'S OFFICE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 26 .- A curious accident happened to-day in the office of Dr. J. H. Gid-ney, a dentist. A small kettle exploded with a report like that of a small cannon. Panes in the windows were blown out and a flying piece struck the arm of a young man, who was tending the kettle, inflicting a wound. The kettle was used in vulcaulzing artificiateth and was tightly closed when in use. The explosion was caused by there being too much pressure for the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

tlary.

A LUNATIC'S FATAL JUMP.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Anton Urback, while awaiting trial for insanity in the County Court here, the morning tashed through an open window of the second story, falling to the stone sidewalk. He was picked up in a dying coadition.

dition.

CONVICTED OF GILDING NICKELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—In the United States
Circuit Court yesterday, in the case against Charles Ferguson, charged with counterfeiting, Judge Hoffman decided
that gliding the new 5-cant nickle is counterfeiting, and the

jury convicted the prisoner.

CLEARY HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Michael Cleary,
purilist, and James Freeman, who on Monday assaw
Witham F. Sanders, were to day held in \$1,500 cach
further hearing on May 4. Sanders is regarded as ou

THE RICHMOND MYSTERY SOLVED.

RICHMOND, April 26.—The mystery concerning the burgiaries at the house of Police Captain J. H. Paraler and the tying and gapting of his daughter, was cleared up this morning. The young lady herself was the arthor or the mischief. She is suffering from mental hallucantation.

muchief. She is suffering from mental hallucination. A DECISION AGAINST PHIPPS.

PHILADELPHIA. APril 26.—In the case of Ellis P. Phipa, ex-Superintendent of the Almshonae, who is charged with forgery, the Common Pleas Court to-day over-rined the demurrers to the indictment and dismissed the motion to quash. Phipps then entered a pleas of not guilty, and Wednesday next was fixed as the time for the beginning of the trial.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT BILLS

PUSHING H. O. THOMPSON'S SCHEME. THE SENATE ORDERS THE BILL TO A THIRD READING -THOMPSON ASSAILED-THE RAMAPO PROJECT

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 26 .- The Senate in a liberal mood

this afternoon gave encouragement to both the Croton and the Ramapo River Aqueduct schemes. As soon as the Senate met the Committee on Cities reported its bill. It was found that the committee had made Senate bill No. 343 the basis of the Croton aqueduct scheme. This is the which, Mayor Edson declared, did meet with his approval because H. O. Thompson, the Commissioner of Public Works, had been given by it too much power in the construction of the new aqueduct. The committee, it is true, has slightly amended the bill by substituting the words Aqueduct Commissioners for Commissioner of Public Works, thus apparently depriving Mr. Thompson of some of his great powers. Yes Mayor Edson, it is suspected, will carefully examine the bill to learn if Mr. Thompson has actually been shorn of any of his powers. It is certainly rather singular that Mayor Edson's second bill,

Senate bill No. 395, was not adopted, which was

Senate bill No. 395, was not sauped, carefully drawn so as to cut from Mr. Thompson carefully drawn so as to cut from Mr. Sanate bill

the enormous powers granted him by Senate

The first section of the amended bill provides that the Aqueduct Commission shall consist at Mayor Edson, Controller Campbell, Commissio Thompson, of the Department of Public Works, William Dowd, James C. Spencer and George W. Lane. Senator Daly gave a brief biography of the citizen members of the Commission named in the bill and advocated the passage of the measure. Senator Boyd moved to amend the bill by substituting for the commission named L. E. Chittenden, Herman Oelrichs, Whitelaw Reid, Hugh King, James C. Spencer and George W. Lane, thus make ing it consist solely of citizen members. He said that the gentlemen named were all well known citizens of New-York, and the people of that city would have confidence that the work of the commission would be well done if they were appointed. The Democratic leaders were determined, however, to have the commission they had named, and summarily rejected Senator

Then the debate took a surprising turn. Senator Elisworth, of the Republicans, inquired quietly if the Commissioner of Public Works named in the bill was not the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York, who was charged with grave misdemeanors by the Committee on Cities a year ago. If so it was very strange that the Committee on Cities had intrusted him with such a responsible work in a place of enormous pecualary temptation. In conclusion be would like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that although the Committee on Cities had expended over \$2,000 in investigating the charges made against Mr. Thompson, it had as yet made no report. Was the Senate to vote blindly in favor of ntrusting a man with the expenditure of \$18,000,000 against whom charges of dishonesty

had been made in the Senate ? Senator Grady, the chairman of the committee, grew red in the face as Senator Ellsworth's speech proceeded. When it had concluded he said angrily that it was boys' play to bring that matter up. He had something more important to think of than answering Senator Ellsworth's question.

Senator Ellsworth persisted. He read the resslutions offered against Commissioner Thompsen by Senator Boyd, then of Tammany Hall, a year ago, under which the Committee on Cities had acted. He asked what had become of that resolution and the committee's report that was due. Unless he should have some satisfactory explanation of the matter, he should not agree to permit Mr. Thompson to form a part of the commission. Indeed, he very much doubted if Mr. Thompson was the person to be a member of the commis

son was the person to be a member of the commission.

Scuator Covert said the fact that Mr. Thompson was not removed for dishonesty by the authorities of New-Yesk ought to be proof to Senator Ellsworth that the charges made against him were unfounded.

Scuator Grady was now dragged to the front. He said, with a bland air: "A report is now in preparation on the investigation of the Department of Public Works. So far as the evidence before the Committee is concerned it exonorates Mr. Thompson from the charges made in Senator Boyd's resolution."

Mr. Ellsworth then asked if it was not true that the present Mayor of New-York had in this morangs newspapers protested against the bill in the present form. Mr. Daly thought that the manifeste of the Mayor had been based on the fear that a delay on the report might jeopardize the passage of the bill.

tay on the report might jeopardize the bill.

Senator Pitts moved that the names of Salem H. Wales and John T. Agnew be substituted for the names of James C. Spencer and George W. Lase. Senator Grady said that Mr. Wales was a member of the city government, and was therefore ineligible. Senator Pitts's motion was then put and deciared lost. Upon motion of Senator Grady the bill was then ordered to a third reading. In the enthusiasm of the moment Senator Daily moved that the bill now have its third reading. But there was general objection to passing a bill that was in manuscript. The bill was therefore ordered to be engressed for a third reading.

therefore ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An expert in New-York laws said to The Tambune correspondent to-night: "I have carefully examined the bill, and find that after the Agazduct Commissioners have made contracts. Commissioner Thompson will have entire control of the construction of the new aqueduct. The section in the original Aqueduct bill giving him this control has not been touched. They have strong along through the bill a few amendments, giving the Aqueduct Commissioners equal power with Commissioner Thompson in some matters; but, as I have said, he is given control of the work after the contracts are made. This was not the arrangement intended. To-morrow we shall probably have the bill laid aside and have it carefully examined during recess from Fraday to Monday."

After the disposal of this bill the Ramapo Aqueduct bill was considered. This is the bill which and the till was considered. This is the bill which assended to water from the Ramapo River, New-Jersey. It cannot be said that the bill was considered, for it was merely read through, and then without debate, on motion of Senator Treaner, it was ordered to a third reading. It will be engrowed to night and will come up for third reading temorrow. This is crushing bills with a vengeance. Apparently the committal of the City of New-York to an expenditure of millions of dollars is not worth debate.

EFFECT OF THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS. HEARTY SUPPORT GIVEN TO MR. EDSON-A PUBLIC

Mayor Edson's address to the citizens of New-York on the subject of the Aqueduct Commission caused almost a sensation in business and political circles yesterday. Business men in Wall-st., the Produce Exchange and elsewhere discussed the subect with much interest, and at once began a movement to sustain the Mayor in his contest with the politicians. A number of leading merchants sent word to the Mayor that they would do everything in their power to assist him. J. W. Drexel, the banker, said that he would, if necessary, pay onehalf the expenses of a public meeting to take action to secure the passage of a proper bill by the Legislature, Congressman-elect Darwin R. James, E. P. Martin, W. D. Marvel, A. B. Miller, F. B. Thurber and Ambrose Snow,

committee representing the Board of Trade and Transportation, visited the Mayor to discuss the subject. They called with a view of taking public action to uphold the Mayor in opposing any that would place the new aqueduct under the control of the politicians. Mr. James said that the business men were in favor of the passage of the bill approved by the Mayor's commission. felt confident that the Mayer would appoint a good commission and were strongly opposed to the Legislature naming the Commissioners or giving the Board of Aldermon the power to force &